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KAISER WILHELM II. GENERAL VON MACKENSEN. GENERAL VON HINDENBURG. GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS. CZAR NICHOLAS I.

The New York Times MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

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After Warsaw?

(Week ending Aug. 9, 1915)

IT grows increasingly difficult to accept the popular view that Grand Duke Nicholas has transferred, or is transferring, the great bulk of his troops to a line much further east, through the military towns of Byelostok and Brest-Litovsk, there to await the coming of the invader, while a comparatively small rearguard delays the Teuton advance. It seems much more likely that practically the entire Russian European army has been and is actively engaged with the invaders, the edge of the battle line drawing slowly towards the east. The effect of this is that the Teutons are continually attacking, the Russians being constantly on the defensive. And the meaning of that, in the eyes of military experts, is that the Teuton losses are to the Russian in the proportion of three to two, if not, as is quite possible, of two to one.

Through the greater part of the year, along the greater part of a battle line of 1,500 miles, the Teutons have been acting on the offensive. With what result? That their total losses are about 9,000,000, as against about 6,000,000 for the Allies. This is in the proportion of three to two. Therefore, if Grand Duke Nicholas, whether by choice or under pressure, continues the present eastward movement at the same rate as during the last three months, the respective losses are likely to continue in the same proportion. Should this continue for another year it will mean a loss of 18,000,000 or 20,000,000 men for the Teutons, with a loss of 12,000,000 or 13,000,000 men for the Allies. But, at the beginning of the war, Russia, with a population thrice as great as that of Germany had three times as many men ultimately available, while the western Allies, now including Italy, have easily three times as many men as Austria and Turkey ultimately available.

Which side, therefore, is better able to stand the cost of the coming year? Can the Teutons afford a total loss of 20,000,000 men as well as the Allies can afford a total loss of 12,000,000 or 13,000,000? It is a question of simple arithmetic. If we look to total resources the answer will come out the same.

Taking this large view, then, it is seen to matter very little whether, at a certain stage of the Grand Duke's receding battle front Warsaw happens to stand; the presence or absence of a marsh, or a river, or a forest would be much more significant, and show much more significantly in the total of losses. The passing of Warsaw into the hands of the Teutons has exactly the same military value as had the occupation of Brussels; no more, no less. It is not the holding of this or that town that counts. To put it simply, the only thing that really counts, is the number of men killed or put out of action. And from this, the realistic point of view, far more significant than the evacuation of Warsaw, is the announcement, coming on the same day, that Germany is calling out her Land-sturm forces, between the ages of 42 and 45, from the cities, as well as from the rural districts. That gives us a real indication of the progress of the war. What forces will the Teutons draw on twelve months hence?

Here and There Among the Pictures Comments by a Trained Observer On Illustrations in This Issue

Flight and Capture of Merchant Vessels

THE successful flight of the Anglo-Californian from a German submarine and the escape of the Orduna make it interesting to recall the principles of international law which apply. To begin with, a man of war which wishes to visit a neutral vessel must stop her or make her bring to. The order to stop can be given by hailing or by firing one or two blank cartridges, and, if necessary, by firing a shot across the bows of the vessel. If the vessel does not bring to, the man-of-war is justified in using force to compel her to bring to. Mere flight, mere attempt on the part of a neutral vessel to escape visitation, does not in itself constitute resistance, the penalty for which would be confiscation. Put, of course, such vessel may be chased and compelled by force to bring to. Some states even order their men-of-war to capture vessels attempting to escape visitation. In the same way an enemy merchant vessel may be summoned to bring to by firing blank cartridges or by firing a shot across her bows. If she refuses to bring to, then it is lawful to use force to compel her to bring to. Under certain circumstances it is quite lawful for a merchant vessel to carry arms, for her own protection, for example, against pirates, without forfeiting her character as a merchant vessel. (See page 3.)

The Advance on Warsaw

A SLOW advance, lasting a full year, from trench to trench, from village to village, has at last brought the German armies to Warsaw. A few weeks ago the capital of Poland had a population of 700,000, of whom two-thirds were Poles, about one third Jews, with a Russian colony of only 30,000. The city is cut in two by the Vistula, about 600 yards wide, Praga, on the right or eastern bank of the river, being the Jewish city, while the Polish city, with its historical monuments of the Lost Nation, is on the left bank of the Vistula. In evacuating the city, the Russian troops blew up the bridges, isolating Praga and checking the eastward progress of the German armies. Warsaw has 85 churches, of which five are Russian Orthodox, two Protestant, and the rest Roman Catholic. The old royal palace on the river bank was begun by the ancient Dukes of Mazovia and continued by Sigismund III. and Vladislav IV. There are many palaces of the Polish nobility, with valuable collections of pictures. In the Cathedral of St. John is preserved a Turkish flag which was taken by John Sobieski when he saved Vienna in 1683. Warsaw has been many times captured, by many nations. (See pages 4, 5, 12 and 13.)

German Transport Trains and Pontoons

NOW that the German armies on the eastern front are away from their own system of railroads, their transport problems grow in difficulty and demand high skill in organization. To get their armies across the many broad rivers that seam Poland it has been necessary to build very light portable pontoons, hundreds of which dragged by teams

of six horses accompany the advancing armies. They are used as the foundation of temporary bridges, where, as on the Vistula, the Russians have destroyed all permanent bridges. (See page 18.)

Kitchener and the Indian Wounded

KITCHENER'S skill as an amateur photographer got him his first job in the survey of Palestine. He learned to speak Arabic, and thus qualified for the Egyptian army. He has a remarkable gift for languages, and, as Commander-in-Chief in India, he came into close touch with the native Indian troops. Much of the fine showing of the Indian troops, both regulars and those from the native states, is due to Kitchener's thorough overhauling of the Indian army, which has done splendid work in France and Flanders, on the Gallipoli Peninsula, in East Africa and on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris. In the garden of the Brighton Pavilion Kitchener is renewing memories of India with a distinguished Mohammedan officer who has won the Victoria Cross, and who was previously decorated for gallantry in Asiatic warfare. (See page 19.)

The Lake and City of Van

TURKEY'S entry into the war on the side of the Teutons brought her into armed conflict with the Entente powers at four points—Gallipoli, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and the Caucasus. Immediately south of the Russian Caucasus is the old Christian territory of Armenia, and the preaching of a Holy War inevitably led the Kurds in that region, and across the frontier of Persia, to attack and massacre the Christian Armenians. The Russian armies came to their rescue, fighting their way down through the mountain passes under Mount Ararat, where, even in late Spring the snow lay breast high, and occupying Van, the most important Armenian city, where they were received with enthusiasm by the Christian inhabitants. The Russian officers declare that the Turks fight like gentlemen, but that the Kurds are dirty fighters, burning and plundering and killing the wounded. The victory of the Entente powers, will, in all probability, mean the union of this Armenian region to that part of Armenia now under Russian rule. (See page 9.)

Fighting and Playing in Gallipoli

A PECULIARITY of the Colonial soldier on the Dardanelles, as reported by Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, is his dislike of clothes. The British Tommy likes to move and work and fight with the majority of his worldly goods hanging around him. No matter what the state of temperature, the men in the front trenches sit with their packs on, sweating in the broiling sun, and will dig trenches without removing a garment; but to find the Australian now wearing anything except a pair of 'shorts' is extremely rare, whether he be in the trenches, in a rest camp, or on fatigue. They have thrown aside one by one their various articles of clothing. First coats went, then shirts, then underclothes. Now

a very large number have chucked aside their boots and puttees, and only a lingering feeling of decency still kept alive by memories of the mixed bathing season at Sydney preserves the shorts, which, starting a few months ago as full-length trousers, have now arrived half way up the thigh. In this primitive costume the Australians and New Zealanders live and work and fight. Their huge frames and gaunt limbs are now burnt by the sun to a dull brick red. They live in the water when not on duty. (See page 14.)

Italy Rapidly Becoming "Redenta"

ITALIA Irredenta, the "lost territory" of the peninsula, is reported to be rapidly becoming Italia Redenta—redeemed by the gallant and resourceful fighting of King Victor Emmanuel's armies. The Alpine troops have particularly distinguished themselves, and have shown that, besides their high skill and daring, they have greatly profited by the lessons of twelve months of war. In one thing, the lightness and neatness of their kit, this is noteworthy, they do not go into battle "decked like a Christmas tree," as Ashmead Bartlett says of the French and English troops, though they have not yet developed as far as the Australians. The clear air of the high Alps is peculiarly suited to heliograph signaling, so that one may see "their 'elios shown' saucy on the 'eight," and "winkin' like fun," as Kipling saw them in South Africa. The presence of the Garibaldi family is an inspiration to the Italian army, in this last act of the long struggle for United Italy. (See pages 16 and 17.)

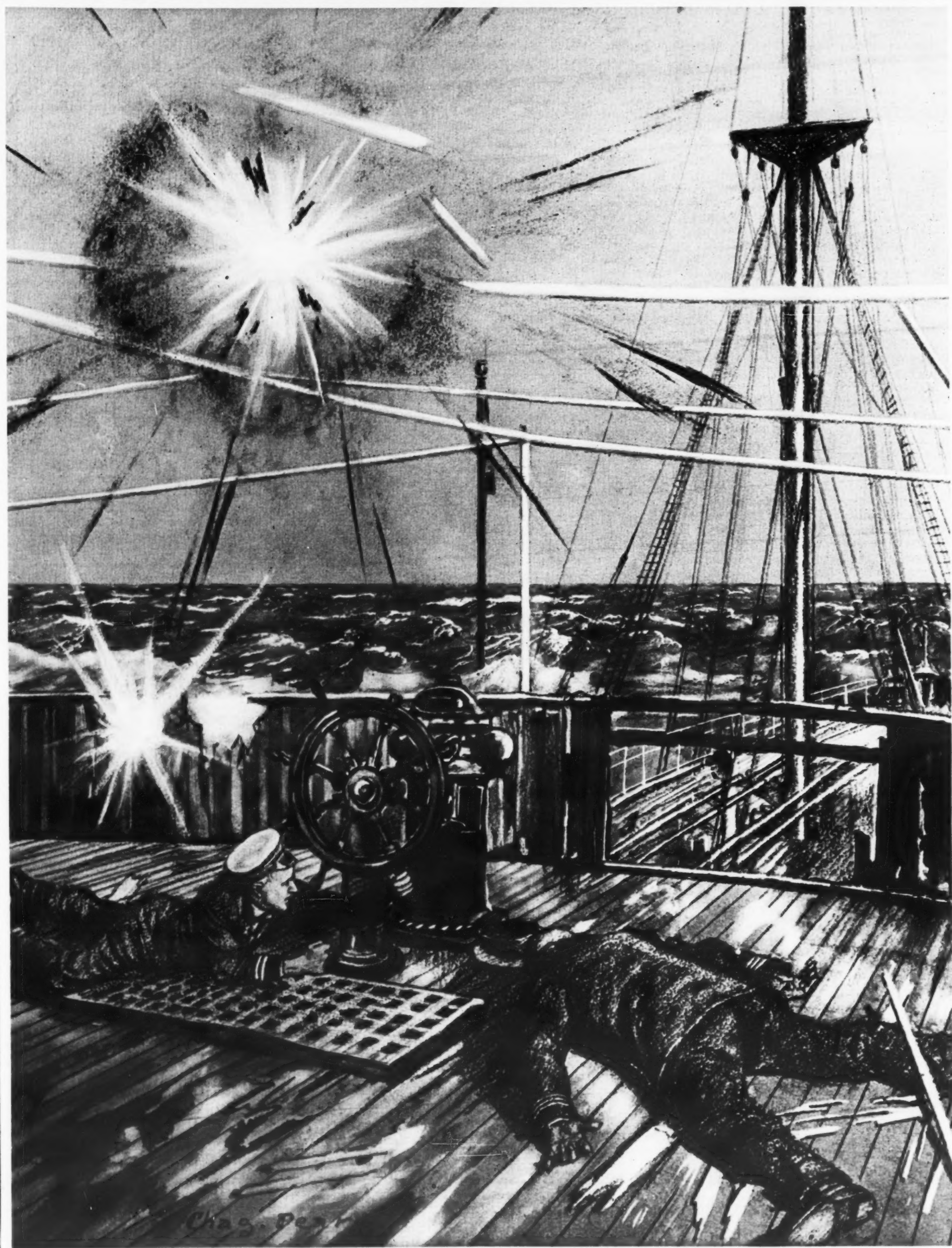
In the Wilderness of Beersheba

A TURKISH camel camp is stationed in the wilderness where Hagar wandered, about equally distant from the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean and sixty miles southwest of Jerusalem. As this post is at least 150 miles from the Suez Canal, its usefulness is not quite clear. Perhaps it was occupied by German officers under a misapprehension as to the meaning of the first part of the name, which, disappointingly, means "a well of water." (See page 8.)

The Treatment of Prisoners

IT is a comfort to read of the improved treatment of prisoners in the recent report of Mr. Michelson, the American Consul at Cologne, after his visit to the Friedrichsfeld camp, where 20,000 prisoners are interned, 300 of whom are British. Prisoners were everywhere in evidence, building houses, making excavations, pushing hand trucks, laying brick, measuring and clearing the ground. The work was being easily and willingly done, and in some cases with obvious interest. Prisoners received letters and parcels from home freely. The men looked well and spoke highly of the Commandant, but complained that the food, never ample, had recently fallen off in quantity and quality, and that they were not receiving sufficient medical attention, but on the whole the health of the camp was good. (See page 10.)

When the Anglo-Californian Defied the Submarine



When the Anglo-Californian was overhauled by a German U-Boat, its Captain, Archibald Parslow, refused to stop his ship. The submarine could not get in position to launch a torpedo against the merchantman, but sent a hot shell fire into her. Captain Parslow stuck to the bridge of his ship, but was eventually killed. Then his son, who was acting second mate, took the wheel, and, although wounded, worked his father's vessel out of range. The Anglo-Californian put into Queenstown with eight of the crew killed by the shell fire, as well as thirty of her cargo of horses slaughtered by the fire.

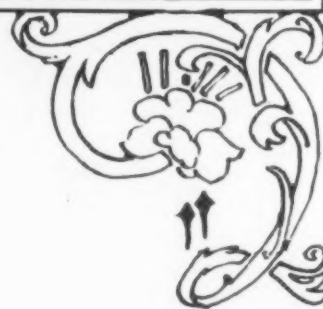
(Drawn by Charles Pears; © Illustrated London News.)

On to Warsaw Village by Village!



Not in One Mighty Battle Is the Fate of Cities Determined in the Modern Style of Warfare. Bit by Bit, Trench by Trench, and Village by Village Progress Is Won, and Dearly Paid For! Here We See the Process in Detail: in the Upper Picture a German Position Is Being Defended Against the Russians; and in the Lower a Russian Trench Is Under German Artillery Fire.

(Photos by Henry Ruschin.)



In the Wake of Battling Armies



The Trail of the Contending Hosts of Kaiser and Czar Through Galicia and Russian Poland Is Marked by a Broad Band of Destruction Which Is Utter and Hopeless in Its Completeness. Whether Destroyed by the Advancing Enemy or by the Retreating Defenders, as Was This Bridge on the Road from Lemberg to Sokal, the Result Is the Same: a Country Laid Waste and Desolate.

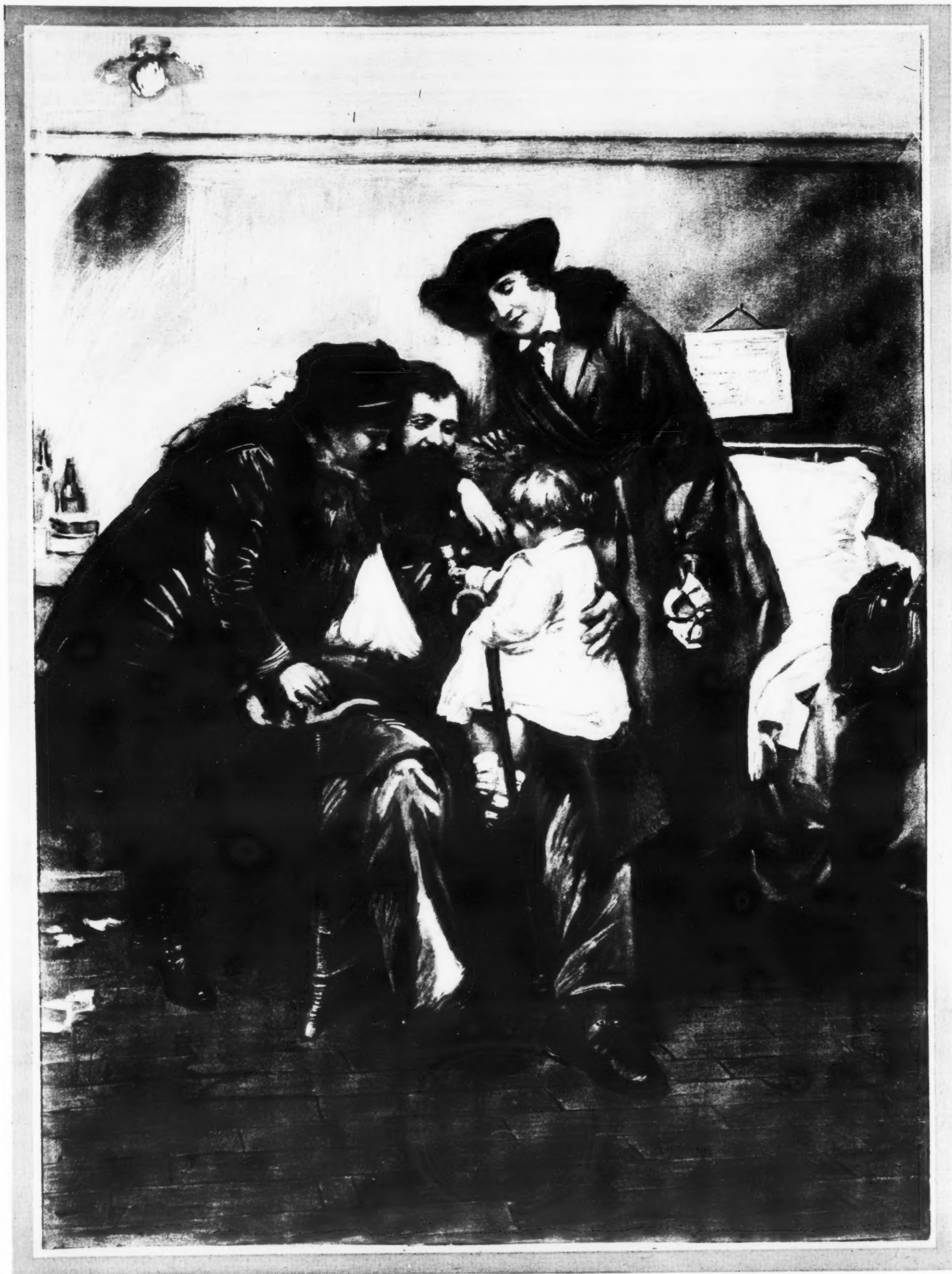
(Photo from Henry Ruschin)



The Sacrifice

In the Trench: The Hour of Pain and Anguish, When the Soldier, Fallen, Wounded, Thinks of the Dear Ones Whom He May Never See Again.





The Recompense

At the Hospital: The Joyful Moment When, Saved and Covered with Glory, the Hero Is Restored to the Family Whom He Loves So Dearly.

(Drawn by J. Simont; © L'Illustration.)



Bir Seba, Camp of the Camel-Riders



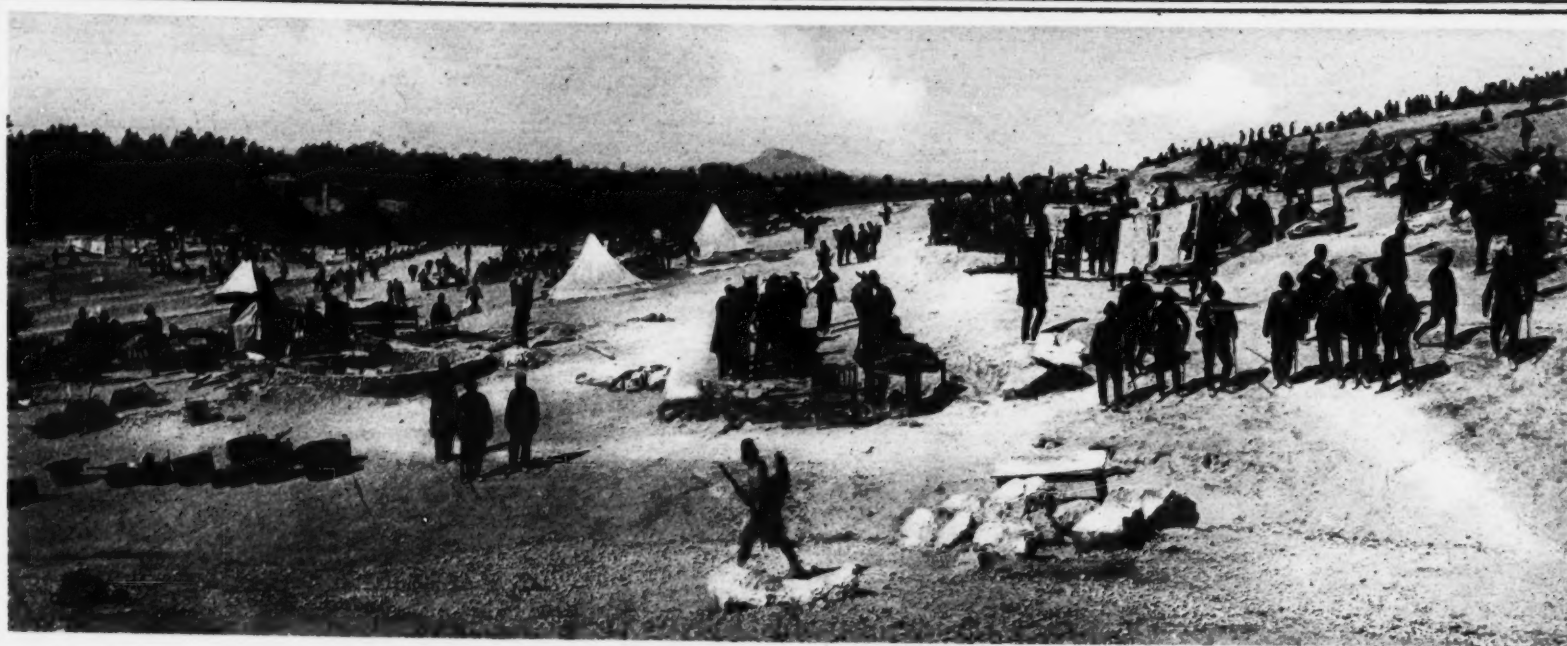
At Top—A General View Overlooking the Camp in the Desert at Beersheeba, in Jerusalem, Where the Turks Have Established a Military Base.

Center—The Camp in the Desert Sands, With Camels of the Cavalry, and, in the Distance, the Tents of the Men.

Below—A Nearer View of the Camp; Preparing the Meals. The Desert Sand Presented the Greatest Difficulty Overcome in Establishing the Camp.

(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

With Armenian and Turk in Ancient Van



At Top—Mobilization of the Turks Just Outside of the Historic Town of Van, in Kurdistan, Before the Attack.

Center—Armenians in the Trenches in the Residential Section Known as "The Gardens"; They Fired Through Holes Made in the Base of the Wall.

Below—(At Left), Another View of the Trenches; (At Right), the Business Section of Van, Destroyed After the Retreat of the Turks.

(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)

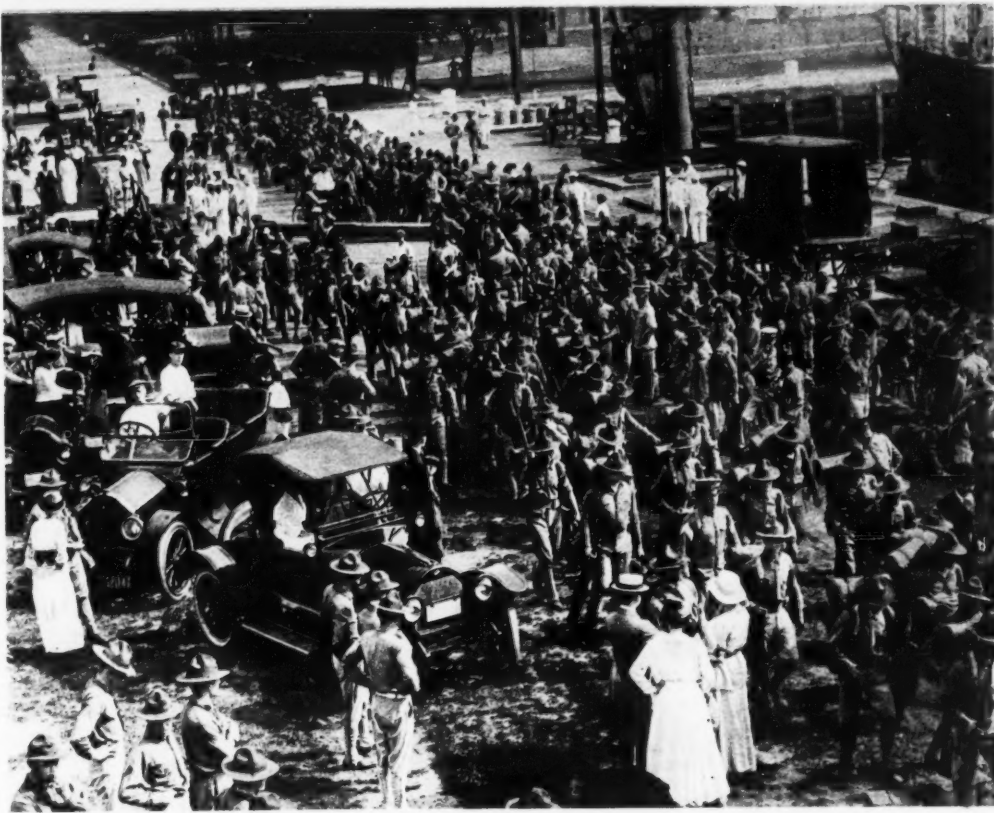
Ready for the Prison Camp, East and West



The Top Photograph Shows With Unusual Clearness a Large Group of German Prisoners Taken by the French in the Recent Argonne Fighting. Contrasted With These, Below, Is a Round-up of Russians Taken by the Germans in the East. They Are a Remarkably Husky Lot, and Seem Well Fed and Clothed.

(Photo © International News Service and from Medem News Service.)

When U. S. Marines Were Landed at Hayti



As usual it was his Marines upon whom Uncle Sam called when the recent revolution broke loose in Hayti. The Marines are always the first at any port of trouble. Above at the right are the Marines marching from League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, for the Connecticut, which is shown below sailing with 500 of them on board; at the bottom is a revolution street scene in Hayti.

In the upper left corner is Rear Admiral Caperton, who landed the first party of 50 Marines from the Gunboat Eagle. (Center left.) Cannon guarding the President's Palace, Hayti, from revolutionists. (Lower left.) A typical Haytian citizen, a revolutionist, actual or potential.

(Photos © International News Service, Underwood & Underwood, American Press Assn., and Janet Cummings.)



The Monument to Copernicus, and One of the Finest Examples of Eastern Architecture in the City.



Marschall Street, One of the Main Business Streets of the City.
(Photo from Brown Brothers & Co.)



The Town Hall, and One Side of the Public Square.
(Photos © American Press Assn.)



The Lazienki Palace in Warsaw, a Beautiful Palace Built in the Western Style.



Warsaw, the Czar's City
of the German Empire

Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, to Whom Was Accorded the Honorary Citizenship of Warsaw.
(Photo from Press Illustrating)



the Main Business Thoroughfares.
(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



The Orthodox Russian Church It Is a Type of Architecture Purely
Oriental in Design.



City Now in the Hands
of the Germans.

Accorded the Honor of Leading the German Troops into
Warsaw.

(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

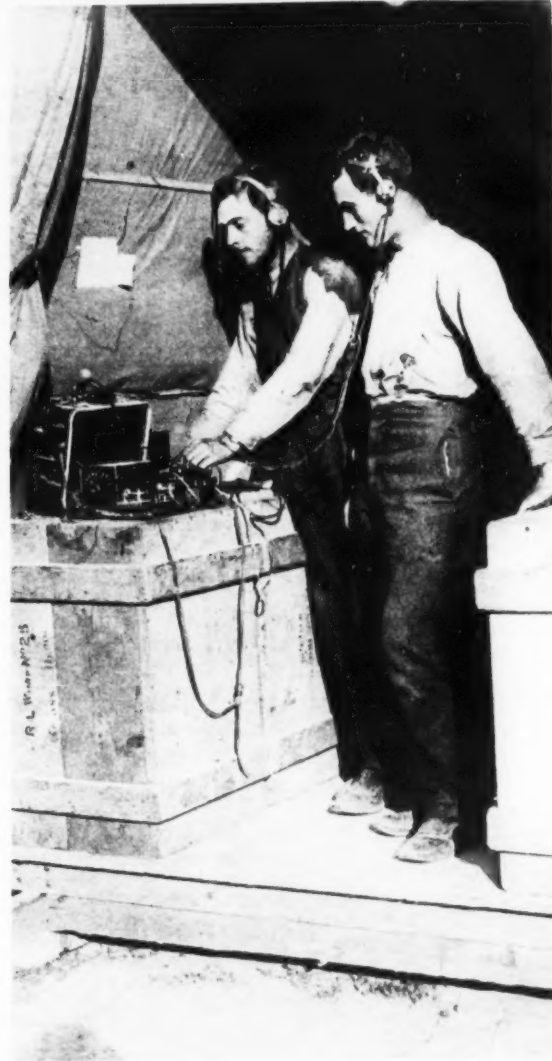


Zjad Street and Market, and One of the Bridges Over the Vistula.
(Photos © Underwood & Underwood.)



Russian Troops in the Streets of Warsaw, When the City Was First Threatened by the Germans.

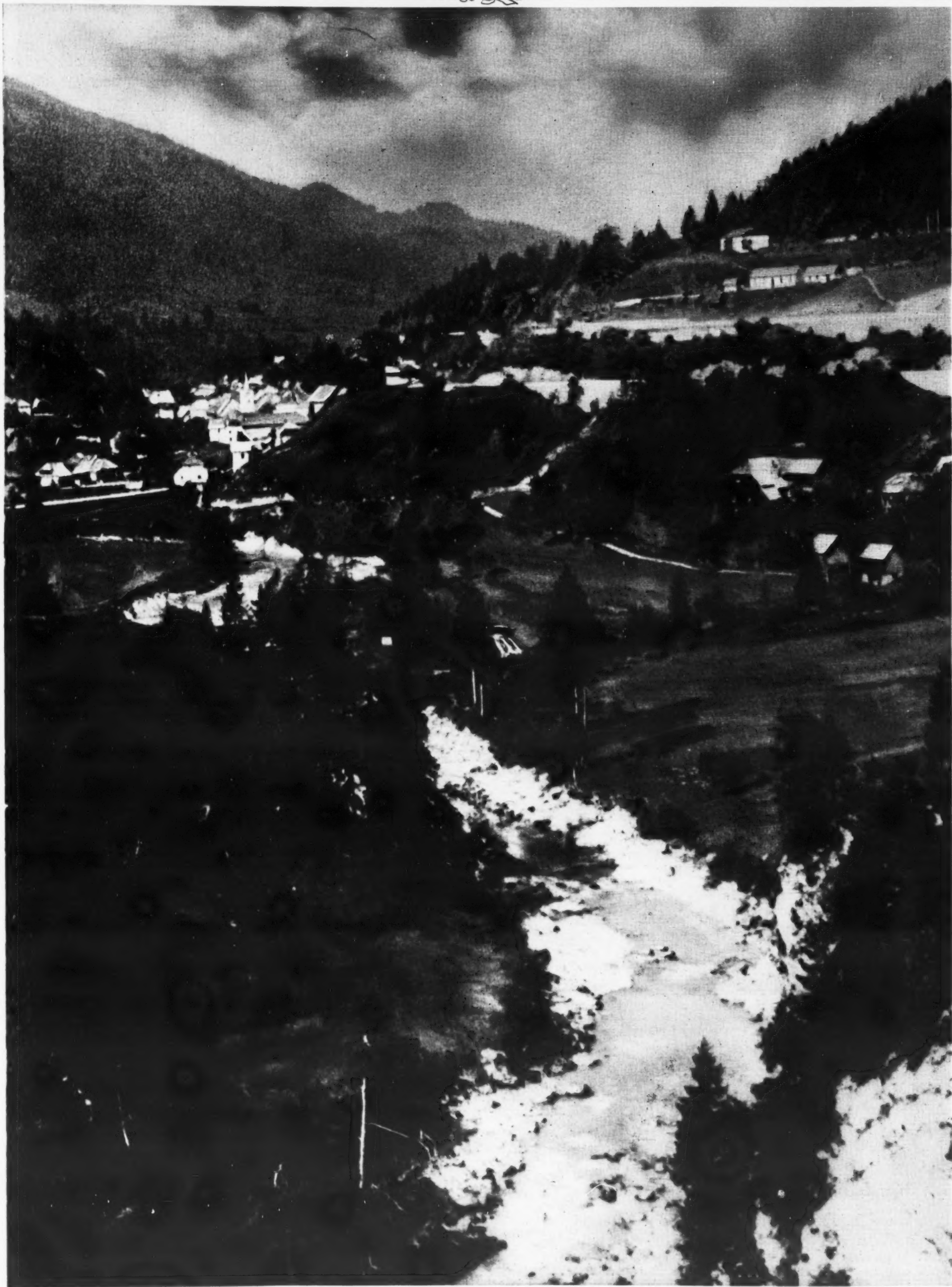
Fighting and Playing With the Allies at Gallipoli



Above--French and British "Tommies" Mount an Anti-Aircraft Gun to Repel the Enemy's Fliers. (Centre)--This French Nomad Seems to Fit Easily Into the Dardanelles Life, and the Mule Pack. (At Right)--Young English Operators at the Radio Station; the Wireless Has Played an Important Part in Dardanelles Operations.

Below--Under the Brow of the Cliff: A Cooling Sea Bath Refreshes the Men on Their Return From the Trenches.
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood and © American Press Ass'n.)

Where Death Rides Thro' the Carnic Alps



The Vale of Schlizza at Tarvis, a Strategic Point in the Gorizia Campaign Which Has Been So Bitterly Contested Between Austrians and Italians During the Past Three Weeks.
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)

Incidental to the Italian Advance Along the Isonzo



At Top—Ammunition Carts Drawn by Mules, Utilized by the Italians for Mountain and Valley Roads.

Centre—Reserves Being Sent to Trenches Outside an Isonzo Valley Town. They Carry the Italian Equipment for Mountain Infantry.

Below—Loyal Italians in Austrian Tyrol Furnish Food for King Victor's Soldiers Just Behind the Actual Front.

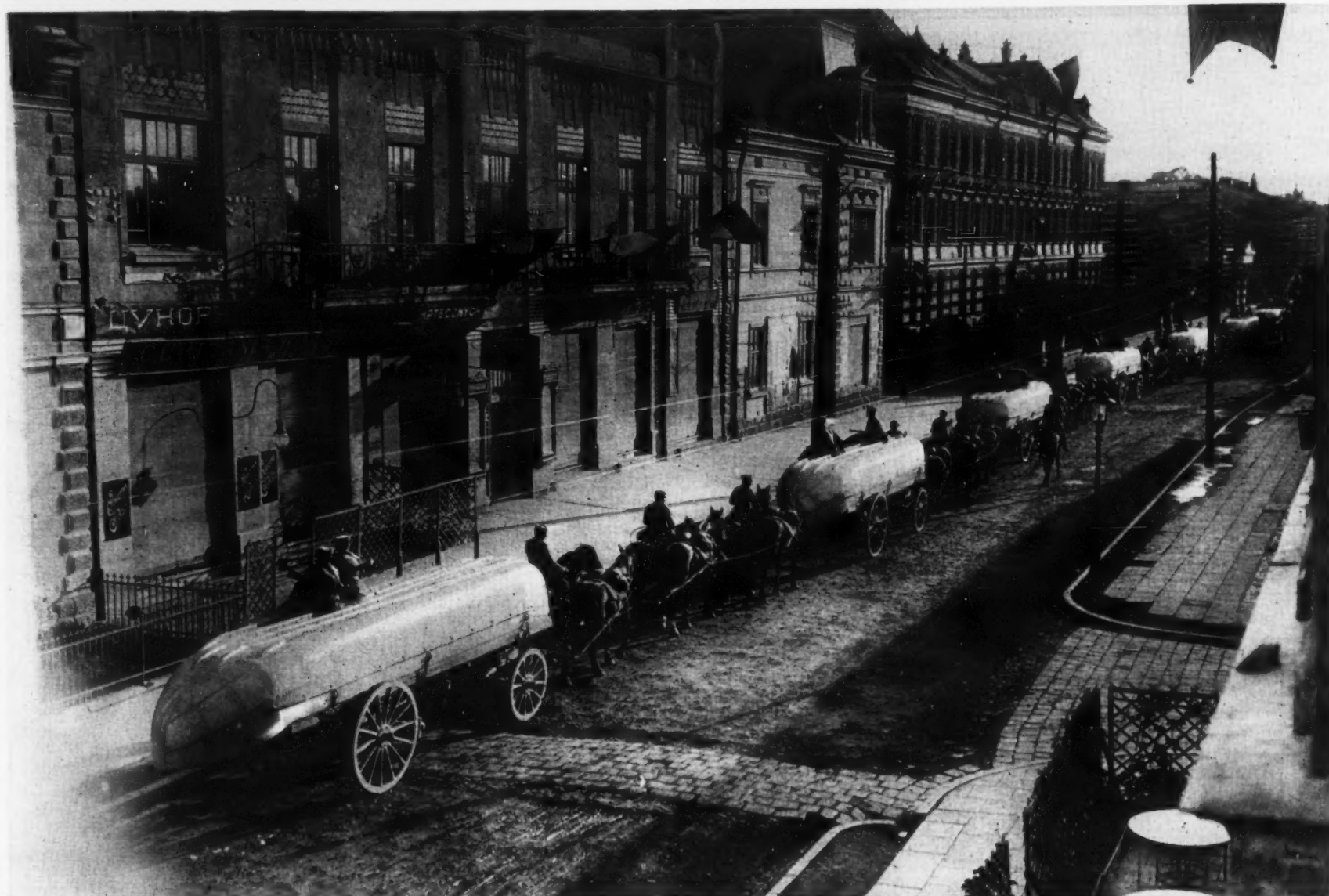
(Photos © International News Service.)

With King Victor's Troops on the Carso and Elsewhere



At Top—On the Carso Plateau; Examining Trenches Which Have Just Been Vacated by the Retiring Austrians.
Centre—Signaling with the Heliograph; the Clear Atmosphere and Mountainous Nature of the Country Lend
Themselves to This Rather Obsolete Signaling Device.

Below—(At Left) Two of the Garibaldi Brothers, Sons of the Great Garibaldi, Off to the Front. (At Right)
"Parting Is Such Sweet Sorrow!" Farewell to the Family Pet. (Photos from Underwood & Underwood, and Medon News Service.)



In Endless Procession Teuton Transports Pass Eastward

Above—Pontoon-Bridge Train On Its Way to the Banks of the Dniester, Where It Was Used by the Germans in Their Russian Advance.

Below—German Transport Column on the Left Passing the Small Town of Skole; on the Right Are Baggage Carts Going to the Rear.

(Photos from Paul Thompson.)



Lord Kitchener and the Wounded Indian V. C.

Lord Kitchener is here seen on the Brighton Hospital Lawn paying a visit to a Wounded Indian Soldier, Subadar Mir Dost, who won the Victoria Cross during the recent fighting in Flanders.

(Photo © American Press Assn.)

Australia Gives Generously of Men and Might



Australia, Which Has Already Generously Aided the Mother Country in Her Part of the World War, Is Busily Engaged in Training a New Army to Become One of the Units in the Forces of the British Empire. The Upper Pictures Show Men of New South Wales at Cavalry Exercises in the Recruit Camps at Campbelltown; Below Is a Review of Civilian Forces in Training at Sydney.

(Photo from Doubleday, Page & Co.)

Her Allies East and West Give Ambulances to France



At Top—Within Sight of Napoleon's Tomb Under the Dome of Les Invalides, to President Poincare and the French Army Council, Thirty-one Fully Equipped Ambulances Are Presented by the British Automobile Association.

Below—Reception by Colonel d'Osnobichine on Arrival of the First Part of An Equipment of Ambulances Presented to France by the Empress of Russia.

(Photos from Underwood & Underwood and © by International News Service.)

In French Trenches of the First Line



A Section of the First Line of Trenches Occupied by the French Troops in the Lorette Region, Where the Fighting Has Been Particularly Severe, There Having Been No Let-up in the Attacks and Counter-attacks Between the German and the French Troops. The Trench Here Shown Is Protected in Front by a Field of Grain, and at the Rear by a Height Commanded by Artillery. Note that the Man Nearest in Line Is About to Throw a Hand Grenade.

(Photo from Medem Photo Service.)

THE WAR AS VIEWED IN VARIOUS LIGHTS

War Losses of Ten Months

FIGURES of the losses in the World War up to the end of May have been compiled by the French War Ministry. They are probably pretty close to the truth. The totals are shown in the adjoined table.

If these figures be approximately

	Killed.	Wounded.	Prisoners.	Total.
France.....	460,000	660,000	180,000	1,300,000
England.....	181,000	200,000	90,000	471,000
Belgium.....	49,000	49,000	15,000	113,000
Russia.....	1,250,000	1,680,000	850,000	3,780,000
Allies.....	1,940,000	2,589,000	1,135,000	5,664,000
Germany.....	1,630,000	1,880,000	490,000	4,000,000
Austria.....	1,610,000	1,865,000	910,000	4,385,000
Turkey.....	110,000	144,000	95,000	349,000
Teutons.....	3,350,000	3,889,000	1,495,000	8,734,000

correct, then the Teutons and Turks have lost about nine million men, while the Entente Powers have lost about six millions. It will be noted that Serbia is omitted, figures not being obtainable; her losses may have been about 200,000. These figures, or rather the facts which they approximate, become of vital value for the coming period of the war, which is likely to be a test of endurance. There is, for each power, a rigid limit to the number of men available.

The Limit of Age

ANew light is cast on this question by a resolution recently passed, as recorded in The Limerick Chronicle, by the Listowel Board of Guardians, to the effect that they consider the present age limit a great hindrance to enlistment, "as the fighting element is not properly matured in Irishmen until their fiftieth year." Suppose Sergeant O'Leary, V. C., whom a British journal recently spoke of as "the bravest living Englishman," should continue to increase and multiply for twenty years more, what will his "maturity" be?

An Invisible German Aeroplane

THE Cologne Gazette announces that Germany now possesses invisible aeroplanes, the wings being made of a clear, transparent material called cellon, which is the invention of a German engineer named Knaubel. Cellon, which is manufactured from cellulose and acetic acid, is tough, pliable, and non-inflammable and is used instead of canvas. A machine covered with cellon is said to be virtually invisible above an altitude of 3,000 feet. Herr Knaubel made his first experiments with the material two years ago.

The Cotton Question

WILL Herr Knaubel and his colleagues be able to meet a kindred problem, and devise a substitute for cotton in the manufacture of high power ammunition? On this point Mr. Walter S. Hopkins told the English Society of Chemical Industry that "not a single shell, whether gas, high explosive, or shrapnel, or a bullet from the rifle and the machine-gun is fired that is not sent on its way by cordite in this country or guncotton in Germany. Both are made exclusively from cotton, and when we effectually stop the supply of this fundamental material we shall begin to hamper our enemies. If we made it absolute contraband the end of the war would be nearer. Mr. Reid's remark that cotton is not used for the manufacture of high explosives omits the fact that the shell has

to be fired and that the firing charge is made from cotton. The bayonet is no good without a man behind it and a shell is no good without cotton behind it. The German three-inch shell requires approximately two pounds of raw cotton and a six-inch shell approximately twenty pounds of raw cotton for its discharge from the gun. If high explosive powder

is used instead of cordite or guncotton for propulsive purposes there would be an end of the gunner and the gun."

Cellulose Versus Cotton

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY further tells us that "powder made, say, from bale cotton develops a much higher pressure and causes a much higher muzzle velocity in a bullet than powder made, say, from straw. Powders made from wood pulp (cellulose) have an intermediate position. If nitro-cellulose made from material other than cotton is substituted for cotton a weaker explosion will result; the bullet will not be propelled with the same velocity, the charges being equal. This involves altering the sights of every gun which uses the weaker explosive. If, on the other hand, a larger quantity of the weaker explosive is employed, the chambers of the rifles, field pieces, and other guns must be enlarged, the sights being left unaltered."

Cotton and Contraband

THIS is, of course, the reason why England and France do all in their power to prevent cotton getting through from our Southern States to Germany, whether by Bremen or by Rotterdam and Bergen. As Sir William Ramsay says, "undoubtedly we (England) have been supplying our enemies with the means of destroying our troops ever since the beginning of the war."

For a More Rigid Censorship?

ACCORDING to the Berliner Tageblatt "the German authorities have forbidden the use of any but prescribed yarns." On second thoughts, this may refer to the limitation of the use of cotton.

Gott Strafe Englisch!

AGERMAN editor recently apologized to his readers for employing the word "Copyright," which belongs to the "forbidden" language, on the ground that it is required by law—is, in fact, an American rather than an English word. A further development of the same eclecticism now manifests itself. German agriculture is to be purified of the English words involved in the names of pure-bred stock. There are two proposals. The less stringent is to keep the English names, but to "purify" the spelling, thus: Schorthorn, Scheier, Klaisdel, Schrepshir, Kotsuld. But the rigorists wish to go further, calling the shorthorns, German beef cattle; the Clydesdales, Scottish Cold-bloods; the Shire horses, English Cold-bloods, and so forth, in German, of course.

English breeds of swine are to be divided into "noble" pigs and "not-noble" pigs. These are, presumably, the equivalents of *Hochwohlgeboren* and its contrary, a distinction, already familiar in Germany, which classes the enormous majority of Germans as "unborn."

A Noble German Woman

COUNTESS CHARLOTTE RITTBERG writes in the Berliner Tageblatt a passionate letter about an incident she witnessed of children insulting a group of war prisoners—"men who have fought for their country and have also left at home children of their own." This noble German woman adds: "Do not preach hate at schools. * * * Take care of what you say, examine the children's books, and watch over their games. Teach the children the pride of their race, but teach them also that nobility obliges, and that they must respect the man in the enemy. Do not accuse the children who do not understand what they are doing, but accuse the teachers and the parents who have planted this hate in their young souls."

More Deadly Than the Male

ON July 17 the women of London, with Mrs. Pankhurst at their head, carried out a very remarkable Pageant of the Allies in spite of torrents of rain. "There was one thing that troubled us," says one of the marchers, "on our long march through the rain and mud; it was the number of young men of service age in mufti who came out shamelessly to look at us. Only one of them passed a contemptuous remark, reminiscent of former marches. Quickly a young girl carrying a pennon turned on him. 'We're going to do our bit,' she cried. 'Are you going to do yours?' and hurrying on, left the crowd to hear his answer. It cheered us somewhat to see a few recruiting sergeants presently busy among the 'war-shy.' There were many women in black in our lines." The mottoes on the pennons were of this kind: "Shells made by a wife may save her husband's life."

British 'Frightfulness'

ON July 9 the following advertisement appeared in The Times (London): "Jack F. G.—If you are not in khaki by the 20th I shall cut you dead.—Ethel M." The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette was so much struck by this threat that he telegraphed the following version to his journal: "If you are not in khaki by the 20th I shall hack you to death (hacke ich dich zu Tode.)"

Red Cross and Red Crescent

THE Chronicle announces that Frau Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is at the head of an influential committee in Berlin, the aim and object of which is "to emphasize the German and Turkish brotherhood in arms, and to awaken sympathy in Germany for the Red Crescent"—a sort of fraternization scheme of Cross and Crescent. The Frau Grand Admiral has induced a manufacturer of knick-knacks to turn out an enormous number of "exquisite little half-moons, pins, and pendants with half-moons, and a great variety of other charmingly designed objects with Red Cross and Red Crescent combined artistically." The Frau Grand Admiral, and the Fraulein Grand Admiral, and several Frau Generals and Frau Privy Councilors are interesting themselves in their sale, and guaranteeing that the proceeds will be sent to Constantinople.

Keeping Solid With Both

APPARENTLY the spirit of this committee is already strong on the Bosphorus. Mr. Henry Wood, already quoted tells us that to safeguard hospital transports against submarine attack they are all painted white with stripes of red running the full length. The Red Crescent is the official symbol which corresponds to the Red Cross. But the Turks have evidently more faith in the Red Cross, and fly the Red Cross flag as soon as they are out of sight of Constantinople. Returning to the capital, the hospital ships hoist the Red Crescent as they approach the Bosphorus.

A Splendid Example

MR. MYRON T. HERRICK, long American Ambassador to France, declares that "the French spirit has been perfectly fine all the way through. The level-headedness of the people from the day the war commenced has evoked the greatest admiration in my mind. They have put aside all interests of a selfish nature. They have laid everything on the altar of their country's need. It is a splendid example of heroism of the civil population as well as of those in the field. There has been wrought upon the people a spirit of exaltation which will be the inspiration of their progeny during centuries."

A Near-Submarine

AMONG passengers across the Sea of Marmora the presence of British undersea boats has induced a new *mal-de-mer*—submarinitis. Mr. Henry Wood, describing a recent trip from Constantinople to Broussa on the Asiatic side, says: "We had scarcely left the last protecting strip of land when a shout rang out from the bridge. The signal bells clanged, the boat turned tail and fled for shore, and there was a wild scurry for lifebelts. The excitement lasted only a moment. There were countermanding orders from the bridge and we resumed our course. Two miles off to the left a porpoise had leaped from the water. * * *"

Joan of Arc's Russian Sisters

THE Morning of Russia, published in Moscow, gives the most recent list of Russian women fighting in the ranks who have been decorated with the Cross of St. George for conspicuous valor. No official list has been published of the total number of women on the Russian fighting line, but, judging from the frequent mentions of deeds of exceptional bravery accomplished by women there must be many of them. They represent all classes, from the nobles to the peasants, and always fight in the soldier's uniform. Among those who now receive the Cross of St. George Maria Selivanova, a girl of 17, was a pupil in the Tula gymnasium for girls. In December she ran away from school, dressed in boy's clothes, took the name of Stephen, and enlisted. She has been decorated for carrying the wounded from the front trenches under heavy German fire. Catherine Linevskaya, 23 years old, was working in a Vologda cotton mill until January. She, too, joined the army, under the picturesque name of Ivan Solovieff, and entered a rifle regiment. She earned her Cross by a daring reconnaissance of enemy advance posts, during which she was severely wounded. Nina Rummyantseva, only 16 years old, saved an officer's life under circumstances of extreme danger—a situation which calls for a second part of the story.

Oversea Cartoons on War Themes



SHOWING HIS SAMPLES. Wilson, the salesman, to the French Generals: "You understand, of course, that the more frightful the agony produced by my shells the higher the price of them."
—Simplicissimus (Munich.)



GERMAN AUDITOR: "How does it happen, Mister Roosevelt, that you are shouting so loud for war, when you won the Nobel Peace Prize?" **TEDDY:** "What of that? You can't win it twice, can you?"—Simplicissimus (Munich.)



WEATHER REPORT FROM THE ISONZO. Cadorna telegraphs: "In spite of the severe rains and terrible thunder showers we hope soon to reach the dry land!"—Jugend (Munich.)



THE SAND CASTLE: "How long will it hold out?"
—The Bystander (London.)